

## **-VIEW-**

### **1.1. CONCEPT OF VIEW**

- A virtual table composed of rows and columns.
- Its purpose is to restrict access to an existing table
- A table derived from existing table that has takes up **NO physical storage and data.**
- When data in the base table is changed, it is also reflected in the view.

### **1.2. ADVANTAGES OF VIEW**

- Provides security for data by restricting access to the base table
- Easy way to manipulate data without affecting the base table.

### **1.3. TYPE OF VIEWS**

#### **a. Simple view:**

- A view that is composed out of one table
  - Can use DML statements such as INSERT, DELETE, and UPDATE'
  - Functions and group data can be used
- ```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW EMPv0  
AS SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, DEPTNO FROM EMP;
```

#### **b. Composite view:**

- A view made up of one or more base tables.
  - Limited use of DML statements
  - Function or group data can be used
- ```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW EMPv0  
AS SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, DNAME FROM EMP E, DEPT D  
WHERE E.DEPTNO = D.DEPTNO;
```